#### FANNY DAVENPORT.

#### What Lover of the Stage Does Not Know Her?

Comes of a Family of Players.

Her Latest Stirring Success Was

Perhaps there has been no family so closel-milled with the theaters as the Davenports, o whom Boston has known so much. Here they lived when this generation of the family were but children, and here they had a prominent place in the theater always.

Miss Fanny Davenport (Mrs. Melbourne Mac-lowell) is the best known of this famous family ow living, and no doubt she inherited her talent now hving, and no donot she inherited her talent for the stage from that famous artist, her father, E. L. Davenport. Since childhood Miss Davenport has been associated with the stage and its players. Three or four years ago her health broke down-completely from the great strain imposed upon

her in many trying parts.

In 'Gismonda,' her latest success of last seasen, she made a great hit, and her part is one of the hardest that was ever attempted by an actress. She needed something to keep her vitality up to the highest point. One day she was recom-mended to try JOHANN HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT. She did so, and the results were most satisfac-tory to herself and to the friends of the great artist. It was exactly what her system craved, and it undoubtedly kept her up in her last season, which was one of the most trying she ever had. This great actress, the descendant of a family of actors and actresses, whose fame is known to two continents, has the following to say about the best nerve tonic and aid to digestion ever prepared:
"I find the Genuine Johann Hoff's Malt Extract a
most strengthening and delicious tonic."
Insist upon the Genuine JOHANN HOFF'S MALT

# Our. Native Herbs.

### shoes made to order, \$5

Wilson's.

Got Any Old ( (Furniture?

The Houghton Co., 1214 F St. N.W.

We're PIES

At a rate that's most gratifying—and almost every patron orders again and again. There's something that makes HOLMES' HOME-MADE PIES popular. They're delicious—they're made of pure materials—they're bome-made.' 20 CENTS each. Order by postal. Prompt delivery.

HOLMES' LANDOVER MKT., 1st and E sts. oc17-16d

A Woman's Mouth

-ought to contain white, pearly teeth. Easy enough to keep them so.
Our MYRRH and ORRIS TOOTH WASH cleanses the teeth-mak's them white an i beautiful. Fragrantly perfumed. Delightful to use. Only a few drops needed each time.

25c. A BOTTLE. OGRAM'S,

TWO DRUG STORES, 1211 Pa. Ave. & 17th & H.

# CARBONA

REMOVES GREASE SPOTS INSTANTLY.

Non-inflammable--Non-explosive.

MARSHALL CHEMICAL CO., Marshall, Va. 1v24-eo3m

The "Concord Harness" IS THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST. That's the simple statement of every one who has ever used it. HOISE CLOTHING and ROPES of the descriptions.

LUTZ & BRO., 497 Pa. Ave.

#### HAWAII'S TRIAL

How the Cholera Scourge Was Conquered.

TROUBLE FROM NATIVE IGNORANCE

Energetic and Intelligent Work Stamped Out the Epidemic.

ROYALISTS NOW QUIET

HONOLULU, October 2, 1895. topic during the past six weeks, and will be the chief subject of this letter. We are profoundly glad to report ourselves substantially clear of this disease. We are near enough to your western ports, and in sufficiently intimate intercourse with them. to render it a matter of serious interest to you how we have prespered in our contest with the dreaded enemy. Were this pestilence to gain a strong lodgment in Hawaii, its presence at so near a point, and at your chief commercial outpost in the Pacific, could not fail to become a dangerous menace to the health of the Pacific

Very fortunately, although Asiatic cholera is an extremely malignant and fatal malady, modern knowledge has made it one of the most easily controlled and repressed of all the communicable diseases. possession of that knowledge, our authorities and citizens have been making a splendid and successful fight with the enemy, in the face of some peculiar obstacles. The disease was kept from becoming thoroughly epidemic. Being found to gain ground through the opposition of the natives to remedial control, one strong measure was used and conquered the evil. It is not too much to say that unusually wise and efficient action has been employed with

and efficient action has been employed with most satisfactory results.

As reported in my letter of September 5 the cholera was brought here by Chinese laborers, imported per Belgic, three deaths among them from that cause occurring on the quarantine islet. Cases broke out a week later on August 18, on the nearest land to the island. The most satisfactory land to the island. The most satisfactory theory of its transmission is that of the agency of crabs. These are supposed to have penetrated the graves of imperfectly disinfected cholera victims, and afterward to have been gathered and eaten raw by women who diligently glean the products of the reef. Several cases were proved to have originated from meals of raw fish. These had probably become infected from the crabs, perhaps through the medium of sea moss and slime on which the fishes browse.

Despite the strenuous efforts of the authorities to limit the spread of the disease by disinfecting and isolation, with the establishment of a cholera hospital and quarantine cottages, to which exposed perons were removed, the disease steadily ncreased from eight cases the first week, increased from eight cases the first week, to fourteen the second, and forty the third week, with the great mortality of forty-eight deaths, or seventy-seven per cent. It was found inipossible to overcome the rooted aversion of natives to white medical treatment and hospital control. They habitually concealed their cholera victims, so that before they were discovered three-fifths of them were past medical aid, and half of those already dead.

Opposition to Preventive Measures.

in the solution of the matter past medical aid, and haif of those already dead.

Opposition to Preventive Measures. The worst consequence of this fatal pervessity of the natives was its frustration of the prosequence of the fatal pervessity of the natives was its frustration of the prosequence of the fatal pervessity of the natives was its frustration of the prosequence of the fatal pervessity of the natives was its frustration of the prosequence of the fatal pervessity of the natives was its frustration of the prosequence of the fatal pervessity of the natives was its frustration of the prosequence of the fatal pervessity of the natives was its frustration of the prosequence of the fatal pervessity of the natives was its frustration of the prosequence of the fatal pervessity of the natives was its frustration of the prosequence of the fatal pervessity of the natives was its frustration of the presence of the natives was its frustration of the prosequence of this fatal pervessity of the natives was its frustration of the presence of the natives was its frustration of the prosequence of the fault pervessity of the natives was its frustration of the presence of the natives was its frustration of the prosequence of the fault pervessity of the natives was its frustration of the presence of the natives was its frustration of the presence of the natives and clothing were both made insposite of twenty-four hours commonly elapsed before a choleral case was discovered. Friends an neighbors made off with deflied clothing and hedding, probably washing it in some streamlet, to infect the larger streams. The many persons exposed by their habitual reckless crowding about the sick went of its alignment were stoned. Friends and neighbors made off with deflied clothing and hedding, probably washing it in some streamlet, to infect the larger streams. The many persons exposed by their habitual reckless crowding about the sick went of its alignment were seven were seven with the many persons exposed by their habitual reckless crow

erated, and perhaps a slimy pond under the house in which the ducks dabbled. The natives are comparatively neat in their homes and surroundings, although totally indifferent to infectious exposures.

From the morning of the 8th it became substantially impossible for any person attacked by cholera to escape speedy detection. It also became impossible for exposed members of the household to escape from their homes without their absence being noted, as every person's name, sex, age and nationality were entered in a book and the roll called twice a day. The effect of the new system was magical. In three days the new cases of cholera had fallen from an average of seven to that of two a day, and in ten days to nothing. The last case occurred on the 18th. The average mortality of cases also promptly showed the effect of early reporting of attacks, by falling from 77 per cent during the first three weeks to 55 per cent during the first three weeks to 55 per cent during the first three weeks to 55 per cent during the first three weeks to 55 per cent during the sast ten days. The totals are 85 cases and 60 deaths, during thirty-one days from August 18 to September 18.

Over the Race Line.

Over the Race Line.

At the end of the third week the disease broke over the race line previously drawn very strictly among the races on shore, natives alone being attacked. At that date natives alone being attacked. At that date two of the dominating American race were violently carried off, dying within twenty-four hours from the first symptoms. This man and woman were both infected in the same house by waiting on a sick native girl who had been pronounced by a leading physician to have only acute diarrhoea, and who was nearly recovered when her friends were struck down. Their deaths were followed the next day by those of a native woman from the same house and of the Chinese cook. This was the only Chinese attacked. There was a single Japanese victim. Two Portuguesefather and son-were taken, but recovered There was only one half-white sufferer. Counting also a sallor on the Bennington, there were only eight foreign cases to seventy-seven of pure native Hawalians. As half whites and foreign races in Honolulu are four to one of the pure natives, these figures show a fatality of forty to one among the latter compared in the

e gners.

Most of the cases have occurred in the Most of the cases have occurred in the westerly parts of the town, in the districts of Palama and Kalihi. One locality has been a true breeding place. It is a spot called Waipilopilo, or "stinking water," and proved not to have been named amiss. Raw fish started the mischief. Contamination of surface water which the people drank did the rest. The government plpes did not reach that hamlet with their pure water. Out of sixty people, seventeen perished. The entire hamlet was burned and the survivors quarantined. Comfortable quarters had been provided, where a considerable number of exposed people were quarantined and fed. Among them were thirteen saliors detected in catching and eating raw fish on board a steamer in the harbor, which had been very carefully disinfected and isolated at much expense for the purpose of carrying freight to the other islands. As none of the men develop-

# ed cholera, it is probable that the harbor water and fish had ceased to contain germs of the disease. The harbor has been swarming with fish of many kinds, a most tantalizing sight to the natives.

Guarding Country Roads. Among the perverse tendencies to be counteracted was one pointed out in the important letter of Mrs. E. Metcalf Nakuina which I mentioned in my last, tha of natives from infected districts fleeing to secluded valleys where they were liable secluded valleys where they were liable to contaminate the city's supply of mountain water. Her warning was promptly followed by placing guards upon all roads leading up the neighboring valleys. Despite this precaution, there were a few days ago arrested a party of six natives hidden far up in Nuuanu valley, but fortunately not upon any water course leading to a reservoir. They had escaped from a then quarantined section called Puukola, northwest of the old fish market, which has just been demolished for sanitary reasons. The fish and meat traffic there carried on has been removed to a fine new market building still unfinished. The only fish sold during the epidemic has been salt salmon from Oregon, a favorite diet of the natives, eaten raw. In fact, our white youngsters often picnic on raw salmon and poi.

A new street is now being opened clear around the old market to King street bridge, at the mouth of Nuuanu stream, along which it will continue half a mile inland. A strong sea wall is being built, and the mud flats where the people fish at low to de will either be filled in or dredged out. The stream also will be walled in. These are primarily sanitary improvements, but will lend some comeliness to what has been a most hideous section, foul with rotter tenements overhanging the water—or mud, according to the state of the tide.

Many Precautions Taken. to contaminate the city's supply of moun

Many Precautions Taken. The white residents in the out-districts are keenly sensible of the danger and cannot be very severely censured if in most places they have gone to extremes in the energy of their self-protective edicts. Our honorable board of health, holding daily meetings in conference with leading merchants and physi cians, have taken the most thorough pre cautions against possible transmission of in cautions against possible transmission of in-fection by freight or passengers. A number of coasting steamers were carefully disin-fected, the holds and cargoes thoroughly fumigated, and only selected classes of goods sent, such as certainly had not been exposed to infection, or if fumigated, could not carry it. All seamen and passengers underwent disinfection and six days' quar-artire on board, which covers the period of antine on board, which covers the period of cholera incubation. This was undergone a anchor in the outer roadstead, a mile and

cholera incubation. This was undergone at anchor in the outer roadstead, a mile and a half from the city, where the rolling kept some of the poor ladies constantly seasick. None of these passengers had been in any way exposed to infection.

It made no difference. Landing of freight or passengers was for the most part absolutely prohibited at the chief ports of Kahului, Lahaina, Hilo, Mahukona and Nawiliwili. In a few casses greatly needed freight was put ashore at plantation landings and minor points, with the result that guards were put on the roads to cut off communication with the offending localities. Managard of plantations and others imperatively needed at their posts were driven off, not allowed even to undergo further quarantine on shore. A few weeks since the Claudine was driven from Maul with a large company of school teachers returning to duty on that island, also the sheriff, who is the chief official. Going on to Hilo, like treatment was encountered there. Ex-Marshal Hitchcock, the sheriff of that island, popularly dubbed the "holy terror," made a determined attempt to land, but subsided before the nozzle of a steam fire engine directed at him. The Hilo people finally let the sixty-seven Maul and Hawail passengers land for quarantine of eleven days on Cocoanut Island, opposite the town, and did their best to provide for their comfort. On a later trip the Claudine brought back the Maul passengers to their homes.

#### Tourists Driven Away.

A more entirely unreasonable thing wa the treatment of a party of tourists at Kau by orders from Hilo. They had come down tember 2, had gone directly aboard the clear steamer W. G. Hall without landing here, and on the 5th stepped on the wharf at Punaluu, Kau, eight hours' stage drive to the volcano. The deputy sheriff met them and drove them aboard the steamer, despite their protestations. He had strict orders to do so by telephone from the temporary sher-iff at Hilo, seventy miles distant. Our Hilo friends seem to us to have somewhat got off

friends seem to us to have somewhat got off their balance. Equally extreme proceedings were pursued on the Island of Kauai.

Very serious destitution of food began to arise among the native population of Honolulu, owing to the loss of daily earnings by the stoppage of the coasting trade, which employed many dock laborers. There was also a considerable population along the sea accustomed to collect on the reefs fish, crabs, sea moss and other products for food and to sell. These were suddenly debarred from plying their occupation by the sanitary prohibition. An organization was promptly formed, under the name of the Hawaiian Relief Society, with the object of supplying food gratuitously to needy natives. They food gratuitously to needy natives. The speedily collected over \$9,000 for this purpose speedily collected over \$3,000 for this purpose, a dozen leading individuals and firms subscribing from \$500 to \$200 each. The members of the society are chiefly half-white royalist ladies, who worked hard and faithfully, though with perhaps less prudence and economy in the distribution of rations than was desirable.

Natives Misinformed. A fortnight since written placards in th native language were found posted warn ing the people against the cholera hospital where they not only made a business of polsoning the patients, but also buried them alive. Particulars were given of two coffins having been opened at the cemetery and living bodies found in them with their mouths sealed up with wax. This hideous lie was in a line with stories previously circulated by the witch doctors and their dupes. It was believed to have received some inspiration from some wild talk of one Godfrey, an old journalistic character, who had gone into the cholera hospital, fancying himself attacked. After his release he told of seeing a supposed corpse move when himself attacked. After his release he told of seeing a supposed corpse move when disinfectants were applied, with other dreadful allegations of abuse of patients. Such things were absurd and impossible, from the high character of the nurses and physicians. As large numbers of citizens were laboring devotedly to subdue the pestilence a storm of indignation arose against Godfrey, whose talk stirred up the obstructive tendencies of of indignation arose against Godfrey, whose talk stirred up the obstructive tendencies of the natives. Some of the boys, who remains unknown, selzed the poor fellow in their excitement and tarred and feathered him. This act of violence is much regretted by sober citizens. The man was undoubtedly much astray in his mental condition and hardly responsible. hardly responsible.

The president of the board of health, who

as attorney general is a prominent member of the government, has earned general praise by his wise and vigorous handling of the situation, and by much patient and judicious dealing with conflicting opinions. Mr. W. O. Smith has materially risen in public astimation during the past month as a serious dealing. estimation during the past month as a capa-

#### Permanency of the Republic.

To turn a little to politics, the Independent of this city, hitherto representing the extreme royalist faction, wrote on the 5th of September, fairly conceding the stability of the republic, as follows:

"The people of Hawaii have by this time "The people of Hawaii nave by this time become used to the republic. They have received an object lessor which demonstrated that the republic was here and to stay. We do not say that the present form of government is approved by the people. We dare not insinuate that there is an end to a most lively and energetic opposition, but we are ready to declare that all ideas of overturing the republic by force have been

we are ready to declare that all ideas of overturning the republic by force have been abandoned and that the people without doubt have adopted the situation."

This probably represents the prevailing sentiment of the late royalist party. Unquestionably the republic is here to stay. The Independent was unusually good natured at the time, in consequence of the release of the ex-queen from her seven months' impresement. She is living very quietly on or the ex-queen timber seven months im-prisonment. She is living very quietly on her parole, at her own house. A few of the chief conspirators and leaders still remain in confinement. It is regarded as probable that their turn for release is not extremely

Since the first part of this letter was written, and after an interval of eight days written, and after an interval of eight days without new cases, a fresh case of cholera appeared on the 27th and another on the 28th, in different localities. This caused much discouragement, as indicating the continued lingering of germs in the city. Such lingering could not fall to exist, not withstanding the general disinfection and sanitation so vigorously and thoroughly conducted. It seems safe to say, however, that the city is substantially cleansed of the pestilence, even though a liability remains for a case of cholera occasionally to occur for a few weeks longer.

KAMEHAMEHA.

## BELOW

Attendance at the Atlanta Exposition Not Up to the Expectations.

NOT MORE THAN 8,000 PER DAY

Some of the Attractive Features of the Great Show.

MIDWAY THERE

ATLANTA, Ga., October 12, 1895. The maragers of the cotton states international exposition are rather despondent ance, and it is the general opinion that unless interest in the enterprise increases to a considerable extent within a short time the exposition is almost certain to be a financial failure. This, the directors say, will not be the case, and they assert with much positiveness that as soon as the working machinery gets to running a little more smoothly the expectations of a large attendance that were entertained at the beginning of the fair will be realized. Thus far the average number of persons visiting the grounds each day has not exseeded 8,000, and these few scattered over the large area occupied by the exposition gives the place a desolate and deserted air. The banner day in the matter of attendance was liberty bell day, when about 50,000 persons passed through the .urn-stiles. A large percentage of these, however, were children, who, as a special inducement, were admitted on that day for

ten cents.

One of the reasons for this apparent lack of interest may be found in the fact that a surprisingly large number of firms who of interest may be found in the fact that a surprisingly large number of firms who secured valuable concessions in the way of space have failed to take advantage of their allotments, and have not yet prepared their exhibits. This is particularly the case in the transportation building, where there are many vacant stalls, and in the agricultural and manufacturing buildings the same condition exists. The directors of the exposition have repeatedly urged the delinquents to hurry up their exhibits, and their efforts have !een rewarded by the employment of an increased force of laborers, who were put to work this week, opening cases and arranging specimens, and it is now expected that within the next ten days or so things will be in first-class shape.

One of the special features which was expected to be a great attraction has resulted disastrously through the fault of the contractor. This is the electrical fountain, which was built in the center of the big lagoon. The man who secured the contract for the work made a miscalculation in the power of his dynamo, and when the current was turned on it proved to be too weak to operate the stream. Just how soon this will be remedied is not known.

Street Car Fares.

When the exposition was opened last month the directors of the street car line runhing out to the grounds, wishing to ecome wealthy in a hurry, raised the fare to 10 cents, making 20 cents for the round trip. This naturally aroused the ire of trip. This naturally aroused the ire of visitors as well as the citizens of Atlanta, who immediately organized a boycott against the railroad company and patronized the 'buses, herdics and private lines which began to operate from the center of the city to the grounds and which charged but 5 cents for the trip. As these private conveyances make the run without stopping en route and are just as comfortable as the street cars they are giving general satisfaction and are well patronized. The Southern railroad runs a line of cars into the grounds from the depot down town, charging 10 cents for the trip, but the bulk of travel goes out by the 'buses.

The reports of the high prices charged for hotel accommodations at Atlanta have been greatly exaggerated, and comfortable quarters can be secured without trouble at rates easily within the means of all. In fact the big crowds which were expected at the opening of the fair having failed to materialize a number of the hotels and boarding houses have been forced to reduce the rates named a month ago. At the first-ciass hotels the prices range from \$3\$ to \$15 per day, but those who do not care to pay for the elaborate appointments afforded by these houses can be accommodated at less pretentious hotels, where the rates are from \$2 to \$5 per day.

For the benefit of those who have but a This naturally aroused the ire of

dated at less pretentious hotels, where the rates are from \$2 to \$5 per day.

For the benefit of those who have but a limited income and who desire to see the exposition on a "cheap scale" the public comfort committee has obtained a list of private boarding houses, where room and board can be had for \$9 to \$12 per week. These places have been selected with great care after personal investigation by members of the committee, and as almost every woman in Atlanta owning a house has gone into the business of taking boarders there has been no lack of accommodations offered. This list is open to inspection without charge at the office of the committee, near the depot.

Disappointment Along the Midway.

Disappointment Along the Midway. The ones with whom the light attendance at the exposition grounds is playing the greatest havoc are the managers of the various attractions along the Midway, many of whom are losing money right along. On Wednesday and Saturday evenings a very Wednesday and Saturday evenings a very good display of fireworks is given at the Lagoon, and this always serves to draw a big crowd to the grounds, but on other days the Midway has a decidedly deserted appearance. The worst of it is that the majority of those who do visit this part of the fair are apparently content with merely seeing, for they spend very little money on the many side shows. They collect in front of the theaters, and after listening to the long harrangues of the "speilers" or "barkers," a few drift inside to witness the performance, but most of them move on to the next show.

The speilers are in despair over the slow-

the next show.

The spellers are in despair over the slowness of things. They expect that matters will improve shortly when the travel from the north begins, and as cotton is bringing higher prices this season than for many years previous, they hope that the farmers will be a little more liberal after disposing of their crops.

will be a little more liberal after disposing of their crops.

The ruling rate for admissions to attractions on the Midway is ten cents, but a few of the theaters make a charge of a quarter, which is reduced to fifteen cents on special days. They all have several side shows, however, and after seeing them all the visitor finds that the total cost is in the neighborhood of fifty cents. There are very few exhibitions of a really instructive nature, such as representative villages of foreign nations, most of the managers having invested in vaudeville performances of a more or less startling character. Probably the best patronized attraction here is the streets of Cairo, which is a very good imitation of of Cairo, which is a very good imitation of the affair produced at Chicago.

An Imitation Bull Fight.

The same camels and donkeys that did ervice at Chicago are carrying passengers through the streets for 25 cents a round trip. As the authorities refused to allow the Mexican village people to have their bull fight, the latter have supplied a substitute in the way of a Jersey bull and some matadors from Mexico. An overworked looking steer is released in a wooden arena and, after being tantalized for a while by some matadors, who flaunt red and yellow bunting before its face, the animal is lasbunting before its face, the animal is las-soed by a big greaser and ignominously dragged from the arena. If the bull had a little more life and was more aggressive he could make it very interesting for some of his tormentors, but as it is he resents their insults in a half-hearted manner. The managers of this show say they are still willing to carry out their original prop-

Take No Substitute...

#### Gail Borden Eagle Brand \_CONDENSED MILK

Has always stood FIRST in the estima-tion of the American People. No other is "just as good." Best Infant Food.

osition and have a genuine built fight if the directors of the exposition will give them permission. Unless such an exhibition should be found necessary in order to enliven matters, it is hardly probable that the directors will consent to allowe the fight. Paul Boynton's latest conception, "Shooting the Shutes," does a rushing business, next to the village of the scantily-clothed Dahomeyians. A small edition of the Ferris wheel, known as the Phoenix wheel, carries passengers around the circuit twice for 25 cents. A large and imposing structure entitled the German village, attracts a good many people from the fact that the admission price is but 5 cents.

On entering the inclosure, the only thing to be seen is a big beer garden with Irish girls as bar maids. There is a Chlinese theater with a number of star celestial performers, and a congress of beauty, where women with foreign sounding names sell their photographs. The speller for this attraction labors under a great disadvantage from the fact that his show is located directly opposite a steam carousal, and his best efforts are completely drowned by the noise of the big organ of the merry-goround. The old plantation, with a cake walk as the principal attraction; the ostrich farm and Indian village, do a good business, and the Moorish palace, mystic maze, scenic railroad, day in the Alps and other places of amusement are fairly well patronized on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

The Government Exhibit.

The Government Exhibit.

The exhibits in the big buildings devoted to art, manufacture, agriculture, etc., are as a rule very good and are well worth seeing. The agricultural display from the southern states is particularly attractive Probably the most popular building is the one occupied by the exhibits of the govone occupied by the exhibits of the government, and which are managed by Washingtonians. All of the principal departments are represented by characteristic exhibits, and strangers are given an excellent idea of some of the functions of the government's big work sheps.

A very pretty little romance has just leaked out, the central figures in the play being two stars of the midway. In the congress of beauty there puses a handsome blue-eyed Scotch lassie, who has completely captivated the heart of a swarthy matador from the Mexican village, and rumor has it that the two will scon join their fortunes at the matrimonial altar.

MOTHS OF HIGH DEGREE.

Butterflies That Are Worth a Small

Brooklyn Eagle. A private view of the great Neumoegen butterfly and moth collection, which it is hoped to purchase for the new Brooklyn museum, was given in the Art building. Assembled were the leading entomologists of the city, friends of the museum and the Brooklyn Institute, and some women. Mr. Neumoegen's 50,000 specimens were arranged in glass cases on the walls of the art gallery, beginning at the left-hand corer and extending clear way round.

The rarest insect in the entire exhibition was a modestly dressed little fellow in case 19. To either side were dozens of butterflies more brilliantly winged and gay colored, but entomologists who hung about case 19 gazed affectionately at this one and said it was worth \$1,000, for all its everyday, commonplace air. This was the papillo Neumoegeni, named after its owner, and caught the lucky chance in the Island of Sumbawa, southeast of Java. No duplicate of this species has ever been found. Some interesting figures relative to the cost of a large collection like Mr. Neumoegen's were given by one of the entomologists last evening. There are from 35,000 to 50,000 insects. Between 800 and 900 of these are type specimens; that is, first captured representatives of new species. A type is worth \$5 anywhere. With the extraordinary values of some of the rarities from \$5,000 to \$10,000 are invested in types alone. The mechanical element must not be forgotten. The insects are stored in 400 cases, which, at \$5 per case, would mean \$2,000. The cost of mounting each specimen is approximately 5 cents. This is another big item. The rarest insect in the entire exhibi-

DINING IN PALESTINE.

No Need of Waiters or of Much Table

From the Boston Advertiser. A man just back from the holy land tells very interesting story of his dining in Palestine.

A very large circular tray of tinned cop per, placed on a coarse wooden stool about a foot high, served as a table. In the center of this stood another big tray, with a mountain of pilaff, composed of rice boiled and buttered, with small pieces of meat strewn through and upon it. This was the chief dish, though there were other smaller

rather squatted on the carpet, with their knees drawn up close to their bodies. Each had before him a plate of tinned copper and a wooden spoon, which some used without the plate. Most, however, preferred to use the fingers of the left hand, several dipping their hands together into the dish as the disciples did at the last supper.

the vacant place at the table was instantly filled by a newcomer. The bread was laid on the mat under the tray so as to be easily reached, and a jar of water, the only beverage used during the meal, stood within reach. Besides rice, stews of beans or cracked wheat, with thick soup or sauce poured over them, in the great central bowl, are also in fashion.

Species of the state of

bowl, are also in fashlon.

Spoons, though sometimes provided, are often wanting—pieces of thin bread, doubled, serving instead. Knives and forks are unknown, and as there is no special dining-room there is no furniture suited for one. Hence tables and chairs are never seen.

So far, indeed, are orientals from thinking it strange to dip their fingers into the common dish that it is a special act of politeness to grope in it for the visitor and lay nice morsels before him, or even to insist on putting them into his mouth.

#### EXPLAINED.

Confidence in Their Preduct Led the Shakers to Make an Unusual Offer.

to give things away. When therefore the Mount bebanon Shakers recently stated that any one could get a bottle of Digestive Cordial by calling in person at their New York office it excited a great deal

One of the leading dailies of the Metropolis sent reporter to find out what was meant. It developed that the preparation in question has proven beneficial in so large a majority of cases that nine tenths of the people who are sufficiently anxious to call for a sample find so much relief that they continue the product's use and tell their friends about it. As a result a very large demand has been cre-

The Shakers have a long record of success as in ventors and their various medicinal products have always enjoyed a high reputation. The Digestive Cordial is not only nourishing in itself, but it di gests other foods when taken as directed.

Sleepless nights, spots before the eyes and a sens of heaviness after eating, loss of weight and general weakness are among the common symptoms of in digestion which it promptly relieves, and it is gratifying to know that such a positive and harmless remedy as the Digestive Cordial should have at last been devised.

In order to find whether the Shaker Digestive Co. dial is adapted to your case try a small bottle. Its effect is immediate. For sale by nearly all drug

#### To Folks Who Fear Pain

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